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DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE WINS IN WASHINGTON.

Country Has Face Set Toward Democratic Congress and President.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—The election of Judge Sam B. Hill, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Washington, by a majority approximating 1,000, overturning a Republican majority in 1922 of 2,172, was a distinct shock to the Republican National organization in Washington, D. C., but caused no surprise at Democratic Headquarters, where a substantial victory was expected.

This is the first Democratic victory under the Coolidge administration and it is significant because the contest was fought on National issues with the tariff predominating, and the Republican candidate, State Senator Myers, used as his slogan throughout the campaign, "Stand by Coolidge."

The Republican National and State organizations made a desperate effort to prevent a repudiation of the National administration, but the voters evidently were aware that the recent change in the presidency had brought about no change in the reactionary leadership of the Republican party; that the present administration, as in Republican administrations, including the last administration and since, is in control of the same reactionary special interest group of hard-boiled Republican politicians.

The sweeping Democratic victory in the Fifth Washington District is significant also because it is a continuation of the Democratic victories in local and Congressional elections since 1920. In practically every election that has been held since the last National election, the Democratic candidates have either been elected or Republican majorities have been greatly reduced.

The Washington District has a population composed largely of farmers and wage-workers and is a typical cross-section of the West, so that the vote there is an index of Western political sentiment generally.

Judge Hill's election with the tariff as the main issue is another indication the Western farmers realize that the present low price of their products and the present high price of everything they have to buy is due largely to the Fordney-McCumber tariff which costs the people \$4,000,000,000 a year and is rapidly destroying America's foreign trade not only in agricultural products but in nearly all commodities.

The Democratic victory in Washington is heartening to the friends of honest and economical government everywhere without respect to party. Western Republican farmers, working men, and business men realize that the high cost of living and profiteering will continue as long as the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill is a law; they realize also that there can be no parity between the prices of agricultural products and the prices of commodities produced or controlled by the special interests; nor reciprocal trade relations between this country and Europe under this tariff of isolation and profiteering. They realize, therefore, that they can only get rid of this infamous measure and other oppressive Republican legislation for the benefit of the special interests by electing a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress in 1924. The country has its face set toward the Democratic party, and the Congressional election in Washington is only another forecast of a National Democratic victory next year.

Now is the time to get the winter garden started. Head lettuce, onion sets, carrots, beets, turnips, radish, cabbage, collards, celery, and various greens may all be planted now.

COOPS WIN AGAIN—CONTRACT BINDS.

Open 55 More Markets Oct. 9 in Old Belt of Virginia and Western Carolina.

Members of the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association were prevented by two courts of Eastern North Carolina, last week, from selling their tobacco on the auction markets when Judge J. Lloyd Horton at Greenville and Judge Frank Daniels at Smithfield issued restraining orders preventing eight members of the marketing association from delivering their tobacco outside of their own association.

These rulings make it clear that the marketing association of 92,000 tobacco farmers will continue its policy and power to protect its contract and punish those who break their agreement.

Old Belt co-ops are eagerly awaiting the opening of 55 more warehouses of the association next Tuesday, October 9, in Virginia and Western North Carolina when the advances to be paid this year by their organization will be posted at every receiving point.

The high advances paid by the association in the face of falling prices on the auction floors of Eastern North Carolina and the South Carolina belt have resulted in a big gain in membership. More than ten thousand new members have joined the association during the past twelve months and 92,000 have now signed the five-year contract. North Carolina leads with over 44,000 tobacco co-ops. Virginia has 37,000 and South Carolina over 10,000 members.

The tobacco association which has already made a big gain in the amount of tobacco delivered by its members in South Carolina and Eastern North Carolina, compared with receipts a year ago, is expected to gain a majority of the Old Belt crop as was the case in Virginia last year.

Although twenty markets of the association close in South Carolina and border counties this week, the larger cooperative centers of the South Carolina Belt will continue to operate for some weeks to come.

Virginia co-ops are celebrating the beginning of their second season marketing with meetings in every warehouse of the association which open next Tuesday when John R. Hutcheson, Virginia Director of Extension, Oliver J. Sands, Executive Manager of the Association, T. C. Watkins, Director of Warehouses, and nearly every elected director from the State will meet with the members in their warehouses at 23 towns.

Home Ownership.

Greensboro News.

"Civilization," observes Dr. Branson, who is a philosopher, "is salted unto salvation by the home-owning, home-loving, home-defending instincts," a statement which we accept as ex-cathedra. He is sure the day is approaching, in every land, when the only effective bulwark against destructive socialism "will be the land-owning farmers in the country regions and the home-owning wage and salary earners in the cities and industrial centers." We believe we could prove that ownership of land and a home on it is a good thing for the individual and for the commonwealth. Home ownership tends to make a man cocky. Cockiness tends to make a man relish his victuals. The state of being of those individuals who relish their victuals is better than that of those who do not. Q. E. D.

In season and out of season the Daily News has been instant in urging that the people of Greensboro buy homes. The percentage of those who live beneath a roof-tree to which they either have or are acquiring fee-simple title must have increased considerably of latter years. The ideal for a community to strive towards constantly is 100 percent population in homes of their own.

Cov testing separates the good from the poor and lays the foundation for a good herd.

ANOTHER VOTE FOR LIME AND CLOVER.

Together They Will Produce Astonishing Results on Red Clay Land.

Straw, N. C., Oct. 1.—Another vote for lime and clover to improve the soils of Carolina has been cast. This time it is by that grand old man of the mountains, A. G. Hendren, who for about twelve years has worked in Wilkes county for the extension division of the State College and Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hendren has always been an ardent advocate of soil improvement and during the entire time that he has served in this county, he has preached the value of lime and legumes as active agents in helping in this work.

Coming to town recently from a trip over the county, Mr. Hendren reports, "I have seen one splendid demonstration this week of what lime and clover will do for poor, red clay land. W. E. Fletcher of Puritain Post Office has a very poor upland farm. One of his fields lies along a main road of the county and was very, very poor. I suppose this soil would average about five or six bushels of corn per acre. Two years ago, however, Mr. Fletcher became interested in the use of lime and clover. He bought four tons of ground limestone and used it on the four acres, sowing wheat in October and planting red clover seed over the wheat the next March. His stand was not so very good but he let it stay as it was until the past winter. He then turned under the second crop of clover and worked the field in corn this summer. It is astonishing to see this corn as compared to that on the other land right by the side of it. This demonstration is in a section where there has been very little lime used before and I believe it will show some of our people the need for using lime and legumes."

Livestock Growers to Meet at Hickory.

At a conference held in the offices of R. S. Curtis, Chief of the Animal Industry Division of the State College and Department of Agriculture, a decision was made to hold the next annual meeting of the State Livestock Association at Hickory, N. C., Nov. 6, 7 and 8. The meeting will open on the night of the sixth for the transaction of all general business coming before the association. The day of the seventh will be devoted to a concentrated program on various livestock subjects given largely by successful livestock men of the State.

After this program, the North Carolina Jersey Cattle Club will take charge of the meeting, holding its annual banquet on the night of the seventh, and a sale of pure bred registered Jersey cows and bulls to the following day.

The associations taking part in the meeting this year are: The Dairymen's Association, of which Richard S. Tutts of Pinchurst, is President and J. A. Arty of the State College, Secretary; the Swine Breeders' Association, of which H. Arthur Osborne of Canton, is President and W. W. Shay of Raleigh, Secretary; the Beef Breeders' and Feeders' Association, of which J. E. Latham of Greensboro, is President and R. S. Curtis of the College, Secretary; and the Sheep Growers' Association, of which R. W. Scott of Haw River, is President and George Evans of Mocksville, Secretary. The poultry association will hold its official show at Greensboro on another date, but will be officially represented at Hickory by an educational exhibit put on by Dr. B. F. Kaupp and A. G. Oliver of the College staff.

R. S. Curtis, as general secretary of the meeting, has begun preparation of the program, and states that livestock growers from every part of the State will be interested in the topics to be discussed. The official program will be issued just as soon as final plans have been made.

Corn yields may be more surely and easily increased by the use of good seed than in any other way. The way to select this seed is from the fields in the fall.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

AM A BOOSTER! I AM FOR EVERYTHING THAT IS FOR THE GOOD OF THE TOWN! FOR GOOD ROADS, BRASS BANDS, PUBLIC LIBRARIES, PAVED STREETS, SCHOOLS, CHAUTAQUAS, COMMERCIAL CLUBS, NEWSPAPERS, TOWN CELEBRATIONS AND SO ON! I AM A BOOSTER!



GEYSER DISLIKES SOAPSUDS

Key Gave a Dose to the Minute Man in Yellowstone, With Astonishing Results.

The Minute Man, a geyser in Yellowstone park, doesn't like soapsuds. Key Einstein may have suspected as much, but, if he did, he wasn't sure, and he wanted to find out. So Key says Mr. Lewis R. Freeman, cooked up a piece of laundry soap in a five-gallon oil can and poured the mess into the crater. "I saw him with an oil can fussing round in the vicinity of the crater," says Mr. Freeman. "Suddenly a succession of heavy reverberations shook the ground, and at the same instant Key started to run. He was just in time to avoid the deluge from a great gush of water and steam that shot a hundred feet into the air, but was not quick enough to escape the mountainous discharge of soapsuds that followed.

"Within a few seconds the five gallons of soft soap had been beaten to perhaps a million times its original volume, and for a hundred yards to leeward it covered the ground in great white fluffy, iridescent heaps. Nothing was ever seen like the sputtering little Hebrew who finally paved his way to air and sunshine from the outermost of the sparkling saponaceous hillocks. For a good half hour the Minute Man retched and coughed in desperate efforts to rid itself of the nauseous mess that Key had poured down its throat. Then its efforts became scattering and spasmodic and finally ceased. But for an hour longer gasps and gurgles rattled in its throat. At last even that sound ceased and deathlike silence upon the formation. It really seemed that the Minute Man would never spout again."

PEN FILLING STATIONS NOW

Fenny in the Slot Machine of Chicago University Gives the Customer Quick Action.

What do you do when your fountain pen runs dry at the most inconvenient possible moment—as it always does? If you are a student at the University of Chicago you patronize the nearest filling station. The campus is supplied with these quite as freely as the Lincoln highway with filling stations for the tourist. A penny in the slot operates the machine and enables the owner of the most voracious pen to appease the thirst of his instrument, says Scientific American.

The machine works with self-filling pens and with the old style that fills from a dropper—provided the user has his own dropper. The dropping of a coin and the turning of the handle releases the ink from the reservoir, and the fluid flows into the right-hand well, whence it can be sucked up by the pen itself or by the dropper. A slot in the upper left hand corner of the outfit contains a wiper with which any damage done by spilling or slopping may be repaired. If one drop turns out not enough, a second penny will, of course, turn the trick.

Limits to Generosity.

It is good to be unselfish and generous; but don't carry that too far. It will not do to give yourself to be melted down for the benefit of the tailow trade; you must know where to find yourself.—George Elliot.

That's the Difference.

"If a man is improv'n' his mind," said Uncle Eben, "he looks for people dat knows mo' dan he does. When he's improv'n' his pocketbook, he looks for people dat knows less."

COOPERATION HAS A SPIRITUAL QUALITY.

Means More Than a Few More Dollars in the Farmer's Pocket—Means Leadership and Capacity to Manage One's Own Affairs; Self-Confidence.

Clarence Poe.

The highest aim of cooperative marketing must not be merely to put a few more cents or a few more dollars into the farmer's purse as the year's crops are sold. There is a spiritual quality about cooperation which we cannot neglect without imperiling, de-vitalizing, and even destroying, the whole structure. Cooperation must aim at developing a splendid rural democracy capable of managing its own affairs and giving this management to "men who know their rights and dare maintain them." It must develop a leadership that as time goes on will fill all the important places in our great cooperative marketing organizations. Those managers and officials and employes who at present have necessarily come largely from commercial life must in future years come from young men trained up as local leaders in cooperative movements—men who have the altruistic spiritual qualities of true cooperation as well as commercial ability.

Cooperative marketing in the long run will inevitably mean larger profits for rural people, but it will mean something infinitely more important, in that there will be developed a new rural leadership trained in business and economics and in a new spirit of fellowship and rural comradeship such as we have not had before. Every local of a cooperative organization is a training ground in such leadership, and to strengthen the local organization is our first great need. This spiritual quality of cooperative marketing must never be overlooked. Our ultimate goal is not merely to make money but to develop men, not merely to enrich pocketbooks but to enrich human existence. We must train and develop here in the South a great rural democracy, having the spirit of cooperation and human brotherhood and furnishing leadership not only for managing the larger business affairs of modern agriculture but for wholesomely directing all the widely varied interests of a new rural civilization.

It is in anticipation of that day that we should work on. No man who lacks that inspiring vision can wisely lead any farmers' cooperative organization toward its ultimate goal.

Elon Sophomores Eject Debaters

Cor. of The Gleaner.

Elon College, Oct. 3.—The election of the Sophomore Class debaters occurred last evening at a called meeting of the class. The debaters are: J. P. Davis, Bullock; M. G. Wicker, Greensboro; Miss Florence Mosley, Gordonsville, Va., and Miss Rose Fulghum, Candor.

The speakers will represent the Sophomore class against the Freshmen in the annual Freshman-Sophomore Forensic contest in the spring. The Freshman-Sophomore debate is always an occasion of great interest and is looked forward to with enthusiasm not only by the Freshmen and Sophomores themselves but also by the entire student body and community. This is due in great measure to the spirit of rivalry which exists between the first and second year classes.

Marshals for the occasion, D. L. Harrell, Jr., chief, J. E. Corbett, and Miss Fannie Glenn Elder, were also elected at this time.

Apple rust cannot live without red cedar trees. The moral then is to cut out the cedars within a mile of valuable orchards, say horticultural workers at the State College and Department of Agriculture.

Without a good local paper, what channel is there for the news of the town and the surrounding country?

"LET THE UNIVERSITY COME TO YOU."

College Courses Available for Alamance Teachers and Citizens.

The University through its Extension Department will send members of its faculty to Alamance County to give special courses, which will carry regular college credits. Some of the courses which can be offered in Alamance County are as follows:

Contemporary American Short Stories. Course to be conducted by Dr. Royster, Dean of A. B. College.

Community Organization. To be conducted by Dr. Steiner.

Social Policy and Education. By Prof. N. W. Walker, or Dr. M. Sher.

The cost per course is \$10.00. Classes will meet once a week for 16 weeks for one hour and 45 minutes each period. The time and place for the lessons will be arranged according to the convenience of those signing up for the courses. The course must be organized early in October. There must be at least fifteen members for each class.

These courses are open to teachers and citizens of Alamance County. Any one desiring to register for one of these courses will please address Supt. M. C. Terrell, Graham, N. C., stating the course in which he or she is interested; also, giving the second choice.

Applications for admission to these courses should be made immediately.

Soil Building Work Attracts Attention

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 17.—The several meetings being held in different sections of North Carolina by E. C. Blair, Extension Agronomist of the State College and Department of Agriculture, are now attracting considerable attention. Mr. Blair has just returned to the College from a series of meetings and states that farmers generally have been interested in learning how lime and legumes are helping build up the worn out soils on some North Carolina farms. For instance, a meeting was held at Comfort, in Jones county, recently, where County Agent E. F. Fletcher had cooperated with Mr. Blair to make a demonstration in improving soil.

The first step in planning this demonstration was to use varying amounts of limestone on several different plots, after which the land was planted to soybeans. The applications of limestone ranged from nothing up to two tons per acre. At the time of Mr. Blair's recent visit, the crop appeared to have been benefited by each application of lime. In a few days the soybeans will be ready to cut for hay, when the actual increase produced by the lime will be checked. It is the plan in this demonstration to cut and weigh the soybeans from one-half of each plot and to turn under the other half for soil improvement. A check will then be had on the resulting crop as to the benefits of turning under these legumes.

Mr. Blair states that all of his tests show that if legume crops are continually removed and nothing turned under, the soil will eventually be ruined. On this particular field, the owner is planning to plant corn next year to see just what effect he will get both from the application of lime and the turning under of soybeans.

At each of the meetings being held by Mr. Blair, demonstrations of this kind are being studied. A series of meetings have been scheduled for the entire month of September. A number have already been held, at which good crowds were in attendance. Mr. Blair spent the three days of September 7, 8 and 10 in Alamance county, where he assisted in making some demonstrations with the field selection of seed corn.

In every case the meetings will be held in cooperation with the County Agent, and those who are interested in the matter should secure from their County Agent any information desired.

FERTILIZE THE SMALL GRAIN.

Usually Pays in Piedmont and Mountain Sections.

Contrary to general opinion, wheat, oats and rye will deplete the soil of its available plant food when both the grain and straw are removed from the field, and for that reason it is an economical practice to fertilize these crops with commercial fertilizers and manure, suggests C. R. Williams, Chief of the Division of Agronomy of the State College and Department of Agriculture. Sometimes all the fertilizer necessary may have been given with those crops grown in rotation with the small grains, but usually these three crops are benefited by applications of plant food.

Mr. Williams states that too much nitrogen should not be added when the crops are planted, as this may make the grain lodge in the spring. Very little potash is needed, especially in the western part of the State. Therefore, Mr. Williams suggests that an application of from 500 to 600 pounds of a fertilizer, analyzing 10 to 12 percent of available phosphoric acid and 1 to 3 percent of nitrogen, be made at the time of seeding. A side dressing of 75 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia may be used in the spring, just as the plants are beginning to send up stems for the seed heads.

Mr. Williams believes that when fall sown grains are sold at a satisfactory price, they will pay well for liberal applications of a fertilizer of this kind, especially if the land has been put in good condition, good seed used and the crops planted properly. Generally, best returns from fertilizing are secured on the clay soils of the piedmont and mountain sections of North Carolina, rather than on the sandy and sandy loam soils of the coast.

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